



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Registered deaths and annual death rates per 1,000 population in certain large cities of the United States, week ended Feb. 22, 1919—Deaths from all causes, and from pneumonia (all forms) and influenza combined.

City.	Population July 1, 1918, estimated.	Total deaths, all causes.	Annual death rate per 1,000.	Death rate for preceding years. ¹	Influenza and pneumonia (all forms).	
					Number of deaths.	Annual death rate per 1,000.
Albany, N. Y.....	112,565	48	22.2	C 18.5	10	4.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	201,732	76	19.6	C 17.3	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	669,981	335	26.1	A 19.8	90	7.0
Birmingham, Ala.....	197,670	70	18.5	A 18.4	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	473,229	154	17.0	C 15.0	34	3.7
Cambridge, Mass.....	111,432	32	15.0	A 15.8	6	2.8
Chicago, Ill.....	2,596,681	848	17.0	A 17.2	233	4.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	418,022	188	23.5	C 18.1	78	9.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	810,306	243	15.6	C 10.7	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	225,296	90	20.8	C 20.1	20	4.6
Dayton, Ohio.....	130,655	39	15.6	C 14.4	11	4.4
Denver, Colo.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	128,392	64	26.0	C 13.0	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	289,577	117	21.1	C 13.9	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	213,785	133	22.1	C 14.5	46	7.6
Los Angeles, Cal.....	568,495	134	12.3	A 13.8	8	.7
Louisville, Ky.....	242,707	113	24.3	C 21.3	37	8.0
Lowell, Mass.....	109,081	34	16.3	A 21.5	4	1.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	154,750	100	33.7	C 17.5	20	6.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	453,481	101	11.6	A 14.3	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	383,442	124	16.9	C 10.1	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	119,215	70	30.6	C 17.9	23	10.1
Newark, N. J.....	428,684	137	16.7	C 16.5	46	5.6
New Haven, Conn.....	154,665	45	15.2	C 15.5	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	382,273	167	22.8	A 23.7	44	6.0
New York, N. Y.....	5,215,879	2,129	21.3	C 15.8	788	7.9
Oakland, Cal.....	214,206	29	7.1	A 12.7	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,761,371	720	21.3	A 18.8	231	6.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	593,203	279	24.5	C 16.8	137	12.0
Portland, Oreg.....	.....	70	.....	.....	12	.....
Providence, R. I.....	263,613	91	18.0	C 15.2	14	2.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	779,951	231	15.4	C 14.7	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	287,690	52	10.5	C 11.5	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	478,530	167	17.1	C 15.6	18	2.0
Seattle, Wash.....	.....	45	.....	.....	12	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	161,404	48	15.5	C 16.5	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	262,234	81	16.1	A 15.1	21	4.2
Washington, D. C.....	401,681	141	18.3	A 19.4	28	3.6
Worcester, Mass.....	173,650	68	20.4	C 15.3	.....	.....

¹ "A" indicates that the rate given is the average annual death rate per 1,000 population for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates that the rate is the annual death rate per 1,000 population for the corresponding week of 1918.

² Population estimated as of July 1, 1919.

³ Rate is based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

PREVALENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Telegraphic reports for the week ended March 1, 1919, received by the Public Health Service show little change in the prevalence of influenza throughout the country. These reports are sent by State health officers and by officers of the Public Health Service in charge of health work in civil zones around Army camps.

Decreases in the number of reported cases of influenza as compared with the preceding week were shown in Alabama, Arkansas,

California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Vermont. Slight increases were noted in Illinois, Oregon, and Virginia. (See p. 460.)

Most of the zones around military camps show decreases in the number of cases reported, but some increase is noted in Camp Polk zone, N. C., and a decided increase in the zone around Camp Zachary Taylor, which includes the city of Louisville, Ky. (See p. 464.)